

RAILROAD CONTROL CERTAIN OF DEFEAT

House Committee Votes for Return to Owners Two Years After the War.

SENATE SET 18 MONTHS

Measure Will Be Reported in Upper Body To-morrow for Early Passage.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Certain defeat of any move, however well camouflaged, toward ultimate Government ownership of the railroads, was assured to-day when the House Interstate Commerce Committee, by more than a two-third vote, removed from the Administration railroad bill the clause providing for the indefinite extension of Government operation of the roads after the war. The committee amended the bill by providing for the return of the roads to their owners two years after the peace treaty is ratified. The vote was 15 to 6.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee already has amended the bill by removing the indefinite tenure of Government control and substituting a provision for eighteen months operation by the Government after the close of the war.

A fight by Administration men on both committees to have the indefinite tenure clause reinstituted will be carried to the floor of the Senate and the House, but is said to be sure to meet defeat in the lower branch, even if enough Senators can be whipped into line to restore the provision there.

Will Report Bill To-morrow.

The Senate committee has agreed on the entire bill. It will be reported on Monday. As ratified by the committee to-day, the bill contains the same essential features as were adopted yesterday.

Further, the Senate committee has agreed that the compensation of the railroads shall be on the basis of the three years of earnings, namely, those of 1915, 1916 and 1917.

The President is permitted to turn back to private ownership control any roads he may decide as unnecessary to the war plans of the Government up to July 1, 1918. Subsequent to that date all roads under Government control shall so remain until the expiration of the post-war period and their automatic return to private ownership and control.

Compensation Still Unsettled.

In the House Committee, on the general proposal of opposition to limit on the time for the return of the roads, the committee voted 12 to 6 in favor, two Democrats failing to vote. The proposal to return the roads a year after the war was beaten, 13 to 8. Eighteen months in the Senate, the measure lost by 10. A period of three years was suggested, but was beaten, 14 to 1. Then the two year period was written into the bill and adopted by more than a two-thirds vote.

The question of adequate return for the railroads taken over by the Government will be gone into Monday. The bill provides that the return shall be based on the average of the return for the three year pre-war period. An effort will be made to amend this part of the bill Monday by making that section provide that the return shall not exceed the three year average. This would give the President power, through the Director-General of Railroads, to offer smaller compensation to the roads, but would prevent him from offering larger compensation if it suited him. It is expected, too, that specific and clear provision will be made for the railroads whose earnings during the pre-war period were very poor.

REVEALS U. S. TRADE PARLEY WITH SPAIN

Premier de Alhucemas Says Negotiations Are Progressing.

MADRID, Feb. 2.—Marques de Alhucemas, the Spanish Premier, yesterday said he was well satisfied with the progress of the negotiations between Spain and the United States. The United States is represented by Majors Belmont and Brown. Spain's representatives are Senor Urquijo, a banker; Senor Garcia, Under Secretary of Finance; and Senor Pina, former Spanish Minister at Washington. They have been discussing commercial arrangements between the two countries.

The Premier praised the American representatives, who left Madrid for Paris. The American negotiations are being conducted in accord with the French Government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The foregoing dispatch discloses for the first time that negotiations are going on between the United States and Spain to determine what character of exports shall be permitted to go to that nation in return for certain Spanish materials the Government wishes to buy for the American troops in France. It also seems to disclose why officials here yesterday made formal denials of the report that the War Trade Board was refusing to license any exports whatever to Spain.

Home for Aged Called Firetrap.

In its presentment yesterday to County Judge Dike in Brooklyn the Jan. 1 Grand Jury criticized the lack of facilities and safeguards in the City Home for the Aged and Infirm in Flatbush. The buildings were said to be overcrowded and one of them a firetrap. Charles Commissioner Coker is reported to have admitted the overcrowding, but explained that the city was forced to accept aged applicants. Suggestion also was made that the Board of Estimates make personal inspection of Kings County Hospital.

Law Students at Union Dinner.

A dinner and smoker was given by the seniors in the New York Law School yesterday for the purpose of forming a union between the day and the night students. For a period of twenty years there has been a distinct division between these two classes and keen rivalry has existed. Following the speeches a subscription was started to buy a service flag for the school entrance.

HART WARNS US OF GERMAN MADNESS

Dissects Plans for Conquest and Shows Reasons for Superman Vagaries.

PLEA FOR SLAV PEOPLES

Dr. Hugot and Dr. McElroy Talk on War's Aspects to Republican Club.

The United States must interest itself in the internal policies of Europe, something it has never done before, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University yesterday asserted at the Saturday non-partisan luncheon of the Republican Club, 54 West Fortieth street. He spoke of Germany's dream of European sovereignty and said that it started fifty years ago. It demonstrated by its wrongs to other countries, he declared, what this policy might mean to the United States if Germany is left in a position after this war to further her aims. He said plainly that Germany's hold on Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey will be absolute unless the grasp is broken.

"The power at which the Germans now aim in the central European territory has not been equalled since the time of the Roman Empire," he said. He elaborated this by giving the meaning of Pan-Germanism. Begun on the principle that the German is a superman and that his children must be taught so in school, in college and in the army, he continued, Pan-Germanism is the intolerable idea that shows itself in the German act which permitted a German to sever his allegiance with Germany, become the citizen of another country and yet be a German, if he so desired and had the indorsement of the German Consul in his new country.

Extending German Power.

Characterizing this as part of the German determination to extend German civilization wherever Germany wants to and at any cost, Prof. Hart went on to say that the Germans are insane—mad with their idea of superiority. And this, he declared, exists honestly in the minds of Germany's business men, professional men and those who have the biggest share in forming public opinion because of the constant drilling of this idea in the schools. He said the Germans to-day will stick up for the imperial Government on the ground that it has defended them from invasion.

"You cannot separate the German people from the German Government," he declared. For this reason, he said, the immediate coast defense of the United States to-day is on the western front between the French and British. He offered the murder of Serbia and the assassination of Armenia as proof of the German obsession.

"Armenia was assassinated to make room for the Turks and Germans," he said, declaring the Armenians were killed because they were better people than either the Turks or the Germans.

Tensions' Objects in War.

Gibraltar and the numerous other British sea fortifications, he pointed to as one of Germany's objects in the war. She wants these for trade reasons, he said.

Her plan for extension of dominion, Prof. Hart outlined as covering a frontage on the North Sea, the Baltic, White, Caspian, Mediterranean and Red seas and the Gulf of Persia, finally to be extended to India and Central Asia—and possibly the United States.

The professor pleaded for the emancipation of all the Slav peoples.

Dr. Savage, a Serbian, attached not long ago to the Serbian Foreign Office, restated in detail the position of the small mid-European countries.

"Unless Austria's relationship with Germany is broken peace cannot come. There can be no lasting peace," he declared.

"If Lloyd George's terms are taken literally leaving Austria-Hungary as it is, conditions will be created for Germany to act another time to realize the ambition she is falling in to-day."

Dr. J. Percival Hugot, Congregationist minister, quoted Lincoln on unity and said: "Traitors are traitors."

Dr. Robert McNutt McElroy, director of the National Security League, and a Princeton professor, advocated "versal education" in the things which make for citizenship and fit a country to meet a great emergency like the present one.

AMETTE DEPLORES AIR RAID.

Cardinal Protests Against 'Amassations' by Germans in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, has issued a protest against the recent raid by German airplanes. He says in part: "Once more, in the name of the principles of civilization and Christianity and in accord with the Sovereign Pontiff, who several times has reproved crimes of this sort, we protest against barbarous acts that constitute veritable assassinations, without any military utility."

Two military medals and six war crosses have been awarded to workers in a bombarded factory who remained at their posts throughout the raid. Three of the war crosses were given to women.

LEMAN ARRIVES IN PARIS.

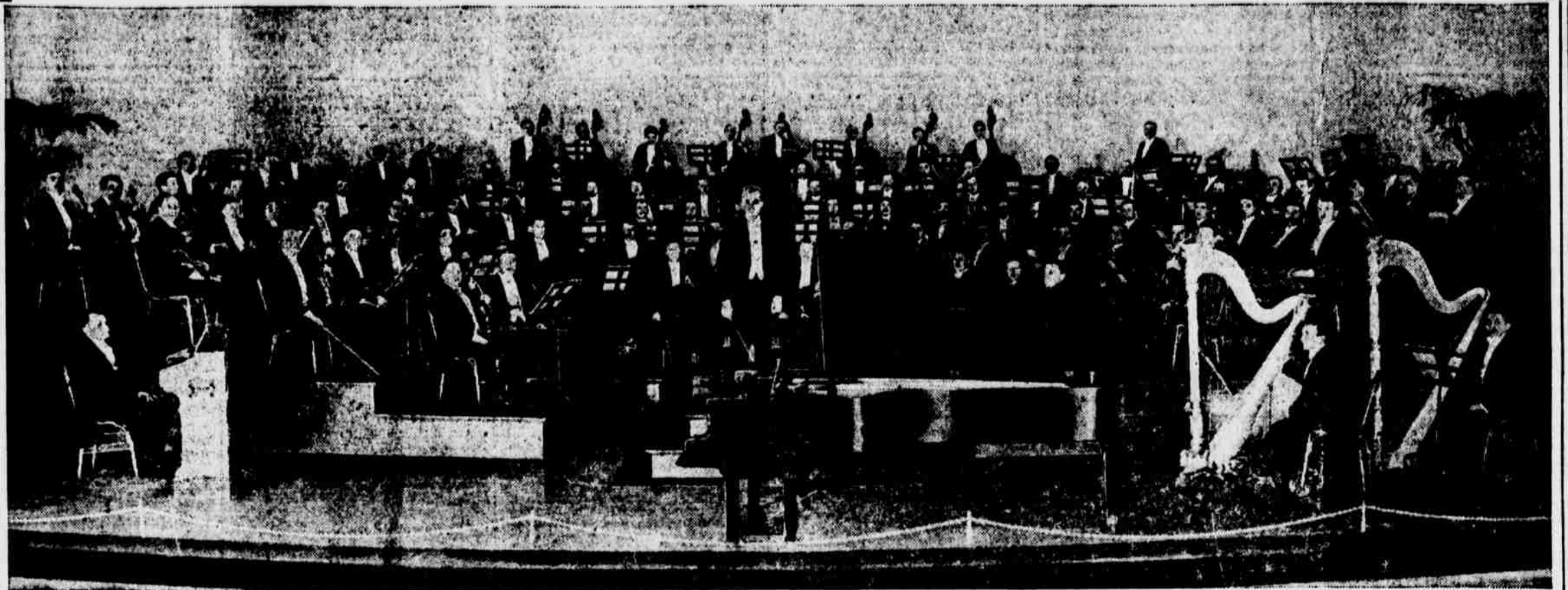
Defender of Liege Greeted by Belgian and French Officials.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Gen. Leman, defender of Liege against the German advance early in the war, arrived in Paris last night. He was greeted at the station by the Belgian Minister and representatives of President Poincare and Gen. Dubail, the Military Governor of Paris.

Gen. Leman was Governor of Liege at the outbreak of the war and his gallant defense checked the German advance through Belgium several days. He was wounded and captured on August 22, 1914. Owing to ill health he was released by the Germans early last December and made his way out of Germany to France by way of Switzerland.

Will Assist French Sailors Here.

In order that French sailors visiting this port may be equipped with proper clothing and that their other needs may be supplied the French Institute, which is in touch with the officers in command, from now on will take entire charge of supply work. John Howland Lathrop, the field director for the Third Naval district of the Red Cross, is cooperating. Helpers and funds for the purchase of shoes and underwear are particularly needed. The institute is located at 559 Fifth avenue, telephone Murray Hill 1565.



The Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, Conductor, accompanying the Duo-Art Piano in a Concert given at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Tuesday Evening, January 22nd, 1918

Another Notable Tribute To The DUO-ART PIANO

FROM LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI TO THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

IN addition to several enthusiastic verbal comments upon the remarkable performance of the Duo-Art Piano on this occasion, the following was received from Mr. Leopold Stokowski under the date of January 23, 1918.

"It was an artistic experience, strange and bizarre. Not only the characteristics of Bauer's playing were reproduced, but it seemed as if the artist were actually there—the playing was so humanly impulsive. I gained new impressions, which I should like to repeat."

Sincerely,
LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI

FROM HAROLD BAUER TO THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

GENTLEMEN: It is a pleasure for me to congratulate you on the highly successful performance of the Duo-Art last Tuesday with the Philadelphia Orchestra.

The record of the Saint-Saens Concerto played on this occasion was prepared by me with the most minute care and all the nuances I had indicated were reproduced by your wonderful instrument with extraordinary fidelity.

There can be no doubt of the interest and appreciation shown by both the public and the press at this concert which must be classed as a very remarkable event in the history of music.

Yours sincerely,
HAROLD BAUER

THE STORY OF THE EVENT AS GRAPHICALLY TOLD IN THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS:

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN
January 23d, 1918

The triumph of this new recording instrument is hard to overestimate. Its promoters made no mistake when they gave the concert on the "hearing-is-believing" theory. Once the uncanny spectacle of a vacant piano pealing forth the brilliant strains of the concerto had passed, the audience settled into rapt attention, and at the conclusion of the number gave every sign of appreciation. Bauer's tricks of performance were evident all through the concerto.

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN
January 23d, 1918

Exactly as if Mr. Bauer were seated at the piano, Mr. Stokowski led the orchestra through the elaborate accompaniment of the melodious composition, while the instrument, with absolute fidelity, reproduced the fluent and flawless manipulation of the keys by Mr. Bauer. The tonal results also are remarkable, even to the most delicate shading and gradation of sounds.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER
January 23d, 1918

It would not have been difficult for anyone who had heard Mr. Bauer play the concerto in the flesh, to recognize his own phrasing. The delicious, tripping theme, recalling so the melody of "The Piper's Son" in the second movement, the tarantella-like third

movement—these were filled with color so joyous that it would have been a thousand times easier to believe than to deny that something of a painter's own might have surpassed the mechanism of portrait-making, or exactly as the printed page of a poet or of a brilliant prose writer could have had a veritable brilliancy, to all seeming, irrespective of its content. It was impossible, at last night's hearing, just as it would have been impossible with a living interpreter, to say just where mechanism ended and where inspiration began.

PHILADELPHIA EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER
January 23d, 1918

"The touch of a vanished hand" is less elusive than the poet Tennyson believed. It was preserved last evening in the Academy of Music in a remarkable performance by the Duo-Art Piano unaided by the bodily stage presence of the virtuoso. Harold Bauer, this unseen artist who registered his interpretation of the Saint-Saens concerto in G minor on this remarkable instrument, which may be called "mechanical" only for want of a better general term.

The absence of any human musician at the instrument, playing in perfect time with Mr. Stokowski's orchestra, was so startling that full appreciation of the artistic miracle was somewhat handicapped. At the conclusion of the number . . . the house broke into prolonged and fervent

applause. Mr. Stokowski bowed and glanced rather perplexedly at the place where Mr. Bauer, in a less ingenious era, would have been standing.

PHILADELPHIA RECORD
January 23d, 1918

There was something weird in the plunging by the piano into the concerto without the intervention of any one except the young man who placed the rolls in position and started the piano on its career. It was soon demonstrated that great pleasure and benefit can be derived from the study of records made of great artists—the points of interpretation, tempi, etc., are invaluable to the student.

PHILADELPHIA TELEGRAPH
January 23d, 1918

And yet the word mechanical does this instrument a grave injustice, as there is not even the slightest trace of anything machine-like in its achievements. With so much fidelity are the delicate passages evidenced, so evenly and concisely are scales performed, and what is emphatically most important, so humanly is the score interpreted that wonderment is aroused.

It was originally recorded by Harold Bauer, who during its reproduction sat in a box and later was called to the stage to share in the plaudits which accumulated persistently until they attained ovational proportions. The three movements were played with all the

artistic expression and temperamental interpretation which characterizes the work of Mr. Bauer. So exquisitely fine were all the musical features of the composition developed that if an auditor sat with closed eyes it was difficult not to picture Mr. Bauer sitting at the keyboard. The Duo-Art Piano does not recreate music. It conserves music and renews it. When it is stated that the record showed that Mr. Bauer's art was as brilliant as he is at his best, nothing need be added.

PHILADELPHIA LEDGER
January 23d, 1918

Had the management placed a screen about the Duo-Art Self-Player Piano at the Academy of Music last evening, one would not have been surprised, after the smooth interpretation of the Saint-Saens concerto in G minor, if the smiling "assisting artist" in the shape of Harold Bauer had walked from behind it to acknowledge the lively applause. For it was his own edited and perfected music-roll that gave every nuance of his individual interpretation, that was the soloist at one of the most curiously interesting concerts ever given by the Philadelphia Orchestra under the baton of Stokowski. And, as if to add special piquancy to the entertainment, as you heard the amazing mechanism give you the Bauer version of the concerto, the real Bauer sat in the audience listening eagerly to the double art of the great French master's composition plus his own intimate reading of its moods and movements.

THE DUO-ART PIANO is made in either Grand or Upright models and may be played in three different ways. FIRST: It is a pianoforte which may be played by hand from the keyboard in the usual manner. SECOND: By a Pianola music-roll which enables the performer to exercise individual taste in expression. THIRD: By a Duo-Art music-roll which is a faithful record of some pianist's actual performance.

THE DUO-ART PIANO MAY BE OBTAINED ONLY IN THE STEINWAY, THE STECK, THE STROUD AND FAMOUS WEBER MODELS. PRICES FROM \$885.



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367 East 149th Street

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